# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Particulated Regularity to Saal all Letters and Parka ES SEST US. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return reinted communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements ine serted in the Weiself Herald. Family Herald, and in the Cultivaries and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING accounted with neatness, cheapmens and described with neatness.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Richsling-Ta NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. FOUR LOYERS-TIGHT BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-UNCLE TOR'S CABIN-OLD AND YOUNG-FRENCH SPY.

WALLACE'S THRATER, Broadway, -Blue and Cheery-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway .- OUR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-ETRIOFIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—SOUTHERN LAFE ILLUSTRATED MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BEVANYS' MINSTELLS.
NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES—SAWDUST ACCORATS.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 181 Broadway.-Ethiopian Characteristics, Songs, Ac.-Quien Railboad Travellers

The News.

# New York, Friday, November 26, 1858.

The steamship Africa, now due at this port with news from Europe, had not made her appearance up to one o'clock this morning.

The navigation of the State canals has stopped for the season, unless the weather speedily moderates, which is scarcely to be expected. The Albany Journal says that on Wednesday scores of men labored all day in the vicinity of the upper aqueduct, three miles east of Schenectady, to push boats forward, but only succeeded in locking through two. At nightfall the ice had become so formidable that the attempt was abandoned. There are between seventy-five and one hundred icebound boats west of the aqueduct, and they will be compelled to remain there all winter, unless milder weather sets in. Navigation last year continued up to the second week of December. Everything on the way to tide water succeeded in reaching it. Now there are several hundred laden boats midway of their destinations, and there is scarcely a hope that they will be able to work through.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops at the close of the Revolutionary war, was celebrated yesterday by the military. At sunrise the Veteran Corps fired a salute on the Battery. At a later period of the day the First division of militia paraded in full force, and attracted deserved commendation for their fine appearance. In the evening the Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the anniversary by a dinner at the Astor House. While the military were going through their evolutions at Washington Parade Ground, General Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, who had accepted an invitation to feview the troops, received a severe and it is feared fatal injury in consequence of his horse slipping upon the pavement and falling open the General's right foot, breaking the great toe and dreadfully lacerating the heel, and rendering a painful surgical operation necessary. Full particulars of the accident are given in another column. The General and the Venezuelan Commissioners were to have left this city to-morrow for Venezuela, in national vessels furnished by our government, but it is likely their departure will be delayed by the serious accident referred to

The Hibernia Fire Company, of Philadelphia, had a grand reception in Boston on Wednesday night, the entire Fire Department turning out to welcome their guests. The Hibernia will arrive in this city on their return to Philadelphia, by the New Haven train, which will reach Twenty-seventh street about five o'clock this afternoon. They will be received by Americus Engine Company No. 6, with their apparatus and band of music, and after partaking of a collation with Warren Hose Company No. 33, will be escorted to the foot of Cortlandt street, when the Philadelphians will proceed

Recorder Barnard commenced vesterday to inouire into the circumstances of Dr. Gaillardet's escape from the custody of officer Baker. It will be remembered that the defendant was convicted of a felonious assault upon the proprietor of the New York Hotel, and was in the Tombs awaiting sentence. Several witnesses were examined, but the District Attorney and the Recorder requested the reporters to refrain from publishing the evidence until the investigation was concluded, lest the ends of justice should be frustrated. There was a rumor yesterday that a gentleman received a tele graphic despatch from Niagara Falls announcing the capture of the fugitive, but the District Attor ney placed no confidence in the statement. The pination will be resumed on Friday.

Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at 169 Wooster street, upon the body of a woman named Emma Randall, who, it was supposed, had been beaten to death by her husband. A post mortem examination of the body showed that death had been caused by intemperance, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Randall, who had been arrested by the police, was thereupon dis charged from custody. The deceased was a native of England, and was thirty-three years of age.

The corper stone of a " Home for the Aged and Orphan," located in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Avenue Railrond Company's depot, was laid yesterday This edifice is being erected by the Church Charity Foundation Society, of the Episcopal persuasion and between two and three hundred of the clergy, laymen and ladies of that denomination were present and participated in the ceremonies.

The Board of Councilmen adjourned last evening for want of a quorum. They will meet this after-

noon, at the usual hour.

Dr. John Rae, the celebrated Arctic explorer and the discoverer of the relics of Sir John Franklin's party, delivered a lecture last evening before the members of the Geographical and Statistical Society, on life in the Arctic regions and among the Esquimaux. We give a report

Our correspondent at Trinidad (Port Spain) says: - A revolutionary change of improvement is taking place here. Tramways have been constructed from this city to several points in the interior for the transportation of produce to market. and engineers are surveying sites for railroads. which will intersect at different points. Bituminous coal has been discovered in various places, and five shafts have already been sunk. The city has appropriated £75,000 for sewerage purposes which is something new here. Three thousand coolies are daily expected from Calcutta, and two agents have been appointed to proceed there immediately to select coolies and superintend the em harkation. The planters are in high gice. The exports this year are as follows: -35,268 hogsheads pugar 6,508 tierces do. and 3,595 harrels do., and 6,770,200 pounds cocos, which is the largest yield

the island ever produced, and the growing crops

promise to produce more abundantly.

A communication from Henry I. Seaman, Gov. King's private secretary, vindicating the exercise of the pardoning power in the case of Joseph Jackson, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for violating the person of a female, is published in another column.

The District of Columbia, two Territories and twenty-three States of this glorious confederacy united yesterday in observing the genial festival of Thanksgiving. In the North, in the South, in the East and in the West-from the Aroostook to the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean-there appears to be a universal accord on the roast turkey and plum pudding question. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York stole a march this year on the balance of the family, while Vermont and Louisiana lay behind, and will respectively celebrate on the 2d and 16th proximo. Next year, perhaps, the Governors will all agree upon one and the same day for the feast.

A very interesting lecture was delivered before the Geographical and Statistical Society at Niblo's last evening, by the celebrated British Arctic traveller, Dr. John Rae, on the habits of the Esquimaux, and the fate of Sir John Franklin. The relies which the doctor procured in the expedition were also exhibited. A report appears in another column.

The great telegraphic chess match which has been pending for some days past between the Philadelphia and New York clubs, was concluded last evening, and resulted, as was anticipated, in a

drawn game. The cotton market was active and firmer yesterday, with sales of about 6,000 bales, part to arrive, closing at an advance of about 1/4c. per lb.; we now quote middling uplands at 12c. per lb. Flour was again dull and easier for common and medium brands, while good to choice extras were sustained with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was heavy for common qualities, while sales of all kinds were Corn was more active, while prices were less buoyant; Western mixed sold at 75c. a 76c.; Southern white at 84c., and yellow Jersey and Southern at 85c. a 87c. Pork was rather heavy for mess, while fair sales were adeat \$17 35 a \$17 40, and of prime at \$13 50 a \$13 85. Sugars were steady and firm, with sales of 280 hhds. Cuba. 100 do. New Orleans, and 70 Porto Rice, with 90 boxes, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, while sales were limited. Freights were firm. The cotton no. ticed in yesterday's paper at 9-16d, should have read 100 bales instead of 1,000. Rosin was taken for Liverpool yesterday at 2s. 3d.

#### Three Months Work for Congress-The Approaching Sessio

We publish elsewhere in our columns to-day an article prepared, with great care, showing the amount of business, of a public and private character, that will devolve on Congress at its approaching session. It embraces a wide range of subjects, both in regard to our foreign and our domestic policy. In connection with our foreign policy, Congress will be called upon to express its sentiments in favor of or against the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; the Senate will have to pass upon the ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty, as amended by the New Granadian Legislature, and perhaps have some action relative to the Cass-Yrissari Convention; the Paraguay expedition will probably be the subject of Congressional consideration and action; our relations with Mexico and Central America will require to be handled with statesmanlike skill; claims of American citizens against foreign governments will be brought before the consideration of Congress, in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate at the close of last session; a measure abolishing the existing prohibition of the slave trade will probably be introduced, and give rise to much discussion; and, finally, the enforcement of respect of our neutrality laws will be a prominent feature in the debates of the approaching session.

So much for the subjects bearing upon our foreign policy. More numerous and hardly less important are the subjects affecting our domestic policy that will appeal to Congress for discussion and action. There is the revision of the tariff-a question which in itself would require ks if not months of legisls Then there is the question of admitting new States and organizing new Territories. Oregon is an applicant for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and Kansas may be. There are projects on foot for the organization of no less than four new Territories, to be named respectively Nevada, Arizona, Dacotah and Laramie. This question will consume much time. Then there is the subject of the great Pacific railroad which will be brought prominently before Congress in the President's annual message, and which will no doubt be strongly pressed by its friends for action at this session. Ocean steam lines. postal reform, internal improvement bills, the codification of the revenue laws, homestead bills, the introduction of an immense pension system, the organization of a public printing bureau, the French spoliation bill, bankruptcy and patent office laws, legislation for the District of Columbia, the proceedings of investigating committees, the impeachment of Judge Watrous of Texas, legislation for the protection of emigrants and somen, and for the security of passengers on band steamers, and hundreds of private bills which ought to be disposed of finally, will, to say nothing of the general appropriation bills, tax to the utmost extent the time and endurance of Congress during the three months

of the approaching session. We hope that as the work of the session is thus prominently and intelligently brought home to the attention of Members and Senators, they will resolve, before entering on their labors, to act like conscientious, honorable public servants, set to the Herculean task with energy, devote themselves to the public business in a practical and intelligent manner, and bequeath a good name to the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION IN VIRGINIA,-To the exclusion of all other subjects, the Richmond democratic organs are absorbed in the discussion of Hop. John Letcher's claims to the party nomination for Governor, which is shortly to be made by the State Convention. Neither the Mexican imbroglio, nor the Cuban question, nor the Walker filibusters, nor the Rochester manifesto of W. H. Seward, nor the Illinois election. nor the approaching session of Congress, nor the Paraguay expedition, nor the African slave trade, nor Kansas, nor the ruling prices of niggers, appear to have any charms for our Richmond democratic organs. It is all Letcher or anti-Letcher with them, and for a very good reason. The nomination of Letcher has become a test question between the Wise clique and the Hunter clique for the vote of Virginia at the Charleston Convention of 1860. It is held that Letcher's nomination will be equivalent to giving the State to Hunter for the next Presidency. and that Letcher's defeat will be tantamount to the vote of Virginia for Governor Wise. So that the scuffle and struggle among the Virginia democracy over a candidate for Governor is really the beginning of the next Presidential campaign. Letcher will probably win, and then we may look out for squalls among the chivalry.

The Crists in Mexico-The Duty of our Go-

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the relations of this government with that of Mexico, that although her course has been downward and ours upward-although she has been lying for more than twenty years almost helpless at our feet, and has given us cause, time and again, to chastise her petty insolences and establish on her soil a good government in place of misrule and rapine-yet we have quietly allowed every golden opportunity to slip by without making the slightest use of it. We have, in point of fact, imitated the example of the indolent philosopher, who expected to see his larks, ready roasted, fall from the sky into his mouth. The recent movements of the Court of Madrid presage very strongly the coming of the time when we must shake off this insouciance, and to do what we should have done ten years ago, i. c., extend our government over the entire area of the late republic of Mexico. We say late republic, because the protectorate of Mexico, such as it is now, is no more nor less than the temporary sway of half a dozen petty military despots.

Let us see how matters stand. In the first place, it is quite certain that there can be no hope for anything better or worse (and it is really no great matter which) than the utter and irreparable dissolution of the confederacy which is presumed to exist between the Mexican States. The central power is prostrated, and the civil war which is now waging will be carried on until the combatants are arrested by the interference of some exterior power. Now, Spain has always looked with a wishful eye at her ancient colony, and has some little pecuniary affairs of long standing which it is now threatened must be settled with the strong hand. Mexico has whipped Spain once, and could do it again in fair play; but the Spanish influence at the Tuilleries, and the jealousy of France and England at the extension of our terstory Cubawards, give to the government of Madrid an overwhelming power over the sick republic. The entente cordiale between England and France is still refreshingly affectionate, and we have just read of the amiability of Spain in lending her troops to assist in the French operations against Cochin-China. The fleets of the three Powers could be concentrated at Vera Cruz within a month, and a force of twenty thousand men thrown into the City of Mexico inside of sixty days. Our old friend Santa Anna would doubtless make use of some trick similar to that which was employed with President Polk in 1846, and manage to slip into the country and be ready for anything that might turn up. He is undoubtedly concerned in the diplomatic intrigues at Madrid, and may have repeated his old promise to assist in putting a Spanish prince upon the throne of the Montezumas. Such a government once established, and supported by foreign bayonets, could hardly be un-

seated without a general war. We should

be taught, in the bitter school of expe-

rience, a severe lesson upon the evils of that

policy with which Congress wastes its session

n senseless wranglings about a few niggers,

while the interests of millions of white men are

damaged by its inanity.

We demand, then-and we believe that we express the sense of the country upon this pointwe demand that the United States government shall take some decided steps to check this impudent and arrogant interference of Spain in our affairs. We say our affairs, because Mexico properly belongs to us. In 1847 we conquered it, at an expense of something like a hundred million of dollars, and by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo we purchased a portion of the territory which by the laws of war belonged to the conqueror altogether. No European Power in the same position that we occupied would have hesitated for a moment in establishing a protectorate over Mexico. By a supplemental treaty-the Gadsden convention of 1853-we purchased more territory of Mexico; and of the area of that country in 1821-namely, two hundred and sixteen thousand square leagues-there has been ceded to us something over one-half. For this we have paid, in addition to the war expenses, twenty-five millions. Mexico also owes to citizens of the United States fifteen millions of dollars. It must be patent even to the European Powers that our interests in Mexico are of somewhat greater consequence than theirs. More than all this, Mexico has placed herself in our power by repeated violations of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty, so that we really stand now in the same position that we occupied before that treaty was made. We have a pre-emption right over the Mexican territory, which right it will be dangerous for any European Power, or any alliance of them, to attempt to infract. This is not the language of bravado. We speak the words of truth and soberness. Already our steamers traverse Mexican waters; our mechanics ply the axe in the forests of Tehuantepec; our military posts extend from the mouth of the Rio Grande in an unbroken cordon to the frontier of Sonora; our flag floats in every port of entry on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The magnificent country lies in the palm of our hand; we have only to close it, and the deed is done-a deed which would redound as much to the happiness and prosperity of Mexico as to the progress and the glory of the United States. If necessary, we can assume and pay the foreign debt owed by Mexico, so that the corthies of the London Stock Exchange may be relieved of one great load, those terrible Mexican bonds, over which they have been groaning

for so many years. The duty of our government in this juncture is plain. The President has just equipped and sent a powerful fleet to Paraguay. Our Home Squadron is respectable, if not large. As Spain threatens hostilities against Mexico, it is within the power of the President to consolidate all the disposable naval force at his command, and make its immediate rendezvous in the Gulf. Then, when Congress meets, a joint resolution in the same spirit as that passed last session in relation to Paraguay should be reported early and adopted at once. The President's hands should be strengthened with discretionary power; and from the wise, prudent and temperate course already pursued by the administration, there can be no doubt that such power will be properly used, and the impudent assumption of Spain will be checked. When the Emperor of the French and the British Cabinet understand that we are in earnest, they will soon retire from an affair in which they have no direct interest. The real interests of the manufacturers of France and England-the men of Lyons and Paris, Manchester. Sheffield and Birmingham-would be

so far as to make it necessary for us to erect the Territory of Mexico, with General Scott as its Governor (they once offered him supreme power), it will be a very good thing for all parties. But the case is an emergent one, and must be treated as such, let the consequences be what they may. Now is the time.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL PAEZ. Considerable excitement and sympathy were created throughout the city yesterday by the report that the distinguished Venezuelan patriot, General Paez, had met with a serious accident by the fall of his horse while joining the line of military on Broadway. It was feared last night that the injury would prove fatal. It is much to be regretted that a calamity should have befallen the illustrious gentleman on an occasion when the closing scenes of his long exile were being brought to such a happy termination, and it is to be hoped that his departure in the national vessel appropriated to his use will not be delayed. His countrymen are awaiting with anxious anticipations his return to Venezuela. They are elated with pride at the honor and respect paid to him here, where he has spent so many years, both by the government and people, and they look to him who has served so well in the past, relying upon his disinterested patriotism and his knowledge of our institutions, to elevate the dignity and prosperity of their republic, which has been so long suffering from a plundering and wicked administration. Intelligence of his misfortune will be received in Venezuela with profound sensation and universal sorrow.

General Paez, we are sure, has the sympathies of every one in New York in his untimely misfortune, which may perhaps materially affect the destinies of his country, should his return be long delayed thereby. In the unsettled condition of South America, who can tell what change a month may bring about? Venezuela, now waiting to receive her exiled chief, may be plunged in revolution, and the whole aspect of

affairs changed in that time. THE MILITARY OF NEW YORK.—The memora ble event of the evacuation of New York by the British forces was celebrated yesterday in the accustomed fashion, by a grand military display. It is unnecessary to say that the appearance and soldierly manœuvres of the First division were entitled to our admiration and praise. The fact is that the organization of our city troops has become so perfect, the esprit du corps so high, and the discipline so rigid, that, except in numbers alone, hardly a city in Europe can excel them on occasions like that of yesterday. Some of our regiments, especially the Seventh, have frequently elicited the warm commendations of officers of the regular army, and a generous rivalry has stimulated other regiments, such as the Eighth, the Seventyfirst, and others, until they have become hardly second in discipline to the crack corps, as it is called, of the division. A marked improvement has been also effected in the military by the adoption of a regular uniform in each regiment, and a closer adherence to the army regulations, without which neither their appearance nor their discipline can be said to be perfect. There is no city in the Union that can compare with New York in this respect, and the metropolis may well be proud of her military organization-of

her volunteer standing army. THE OLD CRY OF "WOLF."-The Mobile Regis ter, in discussing the recent proceedings of the government against the Walker filibusters, says that these things are "pregnant with serious consequences, not only to the administration, but to the permanence of the government itself;" that "they are among the gravest of the signs which indicate that there is no hope for us in the South, except in the last resort of a wronged and injured people." This is about the faintest and most amusing cackle of disunion that we have heard of for a long time. The projected lawless expedition of a gang of lawless filibusters is arrested, when lo! the administration and the government are threatened with "the last resort of wronged and injured people." The Mobile Register fire-eater ought to be ashamed of such childish nousense. In thus humbugging its neighbors upon every paltry disappointment with the cry of "wolf, wolf," what faith can it expect in its alarm if the wolf should really come? Our fire-eating and filibustering cotemporary will be treated with derision, like the fool of the fable Wait a little, and let us see if the administration does not settle this Nicaragua business to the

satisfaction of the country. IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.-General Jefferson Davis, a brave soldier in the Mexican war, and late Secretary of War, and at present chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, is essentially a military man. Hence, we are not surprised that, in getting back to Mississippi, he should put off his peace and Union costume and put on his disunion regimentals, and recommend the State to erect cannot foundries and factories of small arms in anticipation of secession and civil war. But we believe that in 1851 some founderies and factories of this sort were put into operation for secession purposes in South Carolina. We suggest, therefore, to General Davis, the removing of or buying those old cannon and muskets of South Carolina; and should that stock of materials be unequal to the demand, we presume that George Law will be competent to supply any deficiency from his magazine. If old muskets and artillery can be made as good as new at less than half price, the item saved in arming the State of Mississippi for civil war would pay, for a year perhaps, the ex penses of a regiment of dragoons.

Brondway Theatre.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the English tragedian, whose suc cessful American debut on Monday as Hamlet has al-ready been recorded, continues to be the leading attraction at this theatre. Whether it is because the old love of the legitimate drama, so called, is fading out, or for other cause, we do not pretend to say, but the fact is quite certain that, although Mr. Sullivan is pronounced unani mously to be an excellent artist, he does not attract re munerative audiences. Last night the play was "The Merchant of Venice," which is, of all Shakspere's comedies, the most popular with the general public. The excellent plot, fine contrasts of character and glorious
poetry, joined with a certain compactness of construction
not usual with the Elizabethan dramatists, make the play
as admirable upon the boards as it is agreeable
in the library. Mr. Sullivan has evidently made an
elaborate study of the character of Shylock, which,
though comparatively the shortest, is by no means the
easiest of the Shaksperian repertory. Without the electric fire of a Kean (perc, not fils), or the nice and delicate
elaboration of a Macready, or the runged vigor and Titanic
grasp of a Forrest, Mr. Sullivan has still nearly all the
points of a good, if not a great actor. His readings are
careful, clear, sensible and effective, without being in the
least pedantic; his attitudes graceful, and his bearing and
general encemble entinently artistic. His conception of
Shylock was that which usually obtains with the best
Shaksperian actors and readers, and it was well acted
throughout. The scene with Tobal, where Shylock thanks
God for the loss of Antonio's ships; the Jew's despair at the
terms of pardon dictated in court, and his final exit, weighed
down with grief, disappointment and shame, were admirably done, and the performance throughout was one of the
most satisfactory we remember to have seen for many a
day. Mr. Sullivan, without being a great artist, is a good
actor, one who has stordied his younter thoroughly, and Merchant of Venice," which is, of all Shakspere's come with its abnegation of the old fashioned and onerous port regulations, or, more properly, restrictions, and with our moderate and constantly
decreasing rates of duties. If matters should go

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

There : e no signs as yet of the steamship Africa, now due of the point with Liverpool dates of the 13th instant. Weather : ear and blowing a gale.

Our Special Washington Despatch. HE PRODUCT DENT'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE THE TRE-BITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS THE VACANT MISSION TO MESCO, MTG.

The President has been closeted at the Department of State all day, bustly engaged upon his Message. It will not be completed before the middle of next week, and as to length, will be about the same as last year's. It is extremely doubtful whether he will recommend territorial organizations for any other than Arizona and Novada Territories, notwithstanding there are strong efforts to induce him to include others.

General Cushing's name is mentioned in connection with the Mexican mission. Some of the solid men of Boston are desirous that he should be sent there just at this Criti-

cal juncture of affairs.

A large batch of despatches arrived at the State Department by the last steamer from our Ministers at England and Spain. Their contents are not known. Private ad vices received here mention that Judge Mason's health is better now than it has been for years.

## Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of

Fort Duquesne. PITTSBURG, Nov. 25, 1858. To-day being the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French army and its occupation by the English, it was colebrated with the greates enthusiasm. Business was entirely suspended. The procession which paraded the streets was the most gorgeous and imposing that ever took place here. It consisted of the various military companies of the city and neighborbood, the remaining soldiers of the wars of the Revolu tion and 1812, the Mayor and other officials of the city and county, and the various trades, which were represented by a large number of operatives, with appropriate banners, emblems and devices. The Firemen, Odd Fellows, Turners, Benevolent, Literary and other civic societies also turned out in great numbers. A large number of strangers was also present, and many prom nent public men. Addresses were delivered by Hon. A W. Loomis, Wm. Wilkins, and others, at the Duquesne de pot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is located on the spot of Old Fort Duquesne.

The Nicaragua Filibusters at Mobile. CONTINUED DEFENTION OF THE EMIGRANTS.

MORES, Nov. 25, 1858. The members of Walker's emigrant expedition are still etained here, in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to give the vessel her sailing papers. It is the general opinion here now that there will be no backing down in this matter on the part of the government, and that the

emigrant ship will not in any event be allowed to depart.

ANOTHER NICARAGUAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1858. The Southern mail, which arrived here to-night, brought New Orleans papers of Saturday, the 20th instant. They contain an advertisement directing persons who are desirous of joining an emigration company, bound to Nicara-gua, to apply before two o'clock that day. To whom or where the application is to be made we are not informed.

NEW OBLEAS, Nov. 25, 1858. Colonel Seguin, late of San Antonio, Texas, has been commissioned by the Governor of Nuevo Leon to raise a regiment of troops in Texas to aid the cause of the liberals in Mexico.

A Texas Regiment Going to Mexico.

Arrival of the California Overland Matl. St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1858.

The thirteenth overland mail, with California dates to the 29th October, arrived here late last night. The stage brought two passengers. The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was

under thorough organization.
Captain Underwood's command had been detailed for

service against the Indians, and was escorting the trains over the mountains. The duty of attacking the Indian camp has been re-

erved for the volunteers under Adjutant General Kibbee. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. Nugent, United States Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free who were unable te pay their passage.

The steamer Fremont, which ran ashore at Humboldt,

had been got of without serious injury.

Los Angelos papers repeat the story, already published, that General Gandara had taken the field, with five thousand men, against the existing government of Sonora, and that Pesquiera was drafting men to meet his attack.

# An Indian Buttle-Severe Weather on the

St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1858. The South Pass correspondent of the Republican newser says:-A battle occurred between the Crow and former were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows.

Attorney General Wilson passed the South Pass October 28. The weather was quite severe, and large numbers of cattle were dying on the road. The mail for Salt Lake had to be packed through to its destination in consequence of the heavy snow.

News from Salt Lake.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 25, 1858. Salt Lake dates of the 30th ultimo reached St. Joseph

on the 19th instant. experienced in the valley, and there was considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to

ed at the South Pass to weather out the snow storm

A number of trains had arrived, but others eucamp-

The army was getting along finely.

all were peaceable.

Thankagiving Day in Boston

Bosron, Nov. 25, 1859 This being Thanksgiving day, all business is suspended and the people generally are giving themselves up to the enjoyments of the day. The weather is beautifully clear

Reception of the Hibernia Fire Company at Boston.

Bosrox, Nov. 25, 1858. The Fire Department of Boston turned out in great strength last night, and gave the Hibernia Engine Com pany from Philadelphia a most hearty welcome. The orchlight procession, the display of fireworks and the numerous bands of music, made the demonstration one of

unusual interest. Fatal Casualty at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1858. A derrick at the new Penn Manor Hotel fell this more ng, severely crushing several workmen and killing one.

The Death of Isaac Newton.

ARRAY, Nov. 25, 1858.

From 12 to 1 o'clock to-day the Republican Artiller fired minute guis, and all the steamboats in port tole their bells, as a mark of respect to the memory of Isa Newton. The Montgomery at Savannah. Savannan, Nov. 24

The screw steamship Montgomery, of Cromw arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Markets. PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 25, 1858.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 52, 95; Reading Railroad, 25%; Morris Canal, 49%; Lewisland Railroad, 11%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

New Oblinator, Nov. 25, 1858.
Cotton unchanged: sales to day 10,500 bales. Corn ad vanced to 73c. Lard firm at 11%c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 24d.; to Havre 13%c.

Cotton unchanged: sales to day 10,000 bales. Corn advanced to 73c. Lard firm at 11 kgc. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 3/d.; to Havre 13/c.

Monus, Nov. 25, 1858.

Cotton firm: sales to day 2,500 bales middling at 11c.

Breato, Nov. 25—1 P. M.

Flour quiet; demand limited; no change in quotations; raies, in lots of 400 bbls, at \$5 25 a \$5 50 for good choice extra. Melana, Obio and Canadian; \$5 63 a \$5 75 for double extra indiana, Obio and Canadian; \$5 63 a \$5 75 for double extra. Wheat in fair demand: sales of 3,800 bushels white Michigan at \$1 15; 20,000 bushels Chicago spring at 70c. a 71c. Corn dull and in limited demand: sales of 10,000 bushels at 63c. Barley held at 60c. a 70c. Rye at 68c. a 70c. Oats firm and in good demand: sales of 8,700 bushels at 50c. Receipts—12,541 bbls. flour, 134,685 bushels wheat, 8,637 do. oats. Supments by canal—23,680 bushels wheat.

Berealo, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour dull; demand confined to home trade; no change in prices: sales 500 bbls. in lots, at \$5.45 a \$5.50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan and Canada; \$5.025 g a \$5.75 for double extrus. Wheat in good demand and murket steady sales 55,000 bushels at \$1.8 \$1.15 for white Michigan, \$1.22 for prime white Canada; 71c, a 72c, for Chicago spring. Corn dull: sales 1,000 bushels at 63c. a 76c. Oats in demand and market firm: sales \$,700 bushels at 50c. Whiskey quiet and held at 21c. Dresson hogs selling at \$5.50. Receipts for the last twenty four hours—2,015 bulls. flour, 14,016 bushels wheat, 9,245 bushels oats. BCFFALO, Nov. 25-6 P. M.

interior: asies at 26 a \$6.75 for good to choice extra. Oswego brands. Wheat dull: sales 2,406 bushels white Indiana at \$1.16. Other grain quiet Canai freights unchanged, at 35c, on flour, 35c on wheat and 8c, on corn to New York. Lake imports—3,200 bushels caus. Canal exports—3,700 bbis. flour, 14,600 bushels wheat. Only one boat cleared to-day for the water. Eleven vessels are now affort for this port, theify from Lake Michigan, with 146,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels corn. Weather colder. Canal navigation good.

Almany, Nov. 25—6 P. M.
Flour—Demand good and holders firm: sales 1,700 bbis. at yesterday's price; buckwheat flour, 18s. a 12s. per 100 lbs. Grain—Not much doing in wheat; sales 560 bushels white Michigan at \$1.36, and 900 bushels do, in barrels at \$1.40. Rye—A sale of 150 bushels on private terms, probably at 73c. No improvement in corn. Western mixed, in small parcels, at 73c. a 74c., and 500 bushels in store changed hands at 71c.; there was a sale of 500 bushels (Canada Fast. Oats at 53c., weight. Barley quite active; sales 42,000 bushels at 70c. a 79%c. Whiskey—Sales 50 bbis. State at 23c. Hogs—330 head State hogs were sold at 36 25 a \$6 60 a \$7, dividing on 175 lb. pigs; light, \$6.

LAUNCH OF THE CHINESE STRAMER FIRE WITCH -The

or which we noticed some time since as being built by Mr. Thomas Collyer for the purpose of navigating the Chinese waters, will be launched from the yard foot of Forty-third street, East river, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock. She is named the Fire Witch, and has been built under the superintendence of Captain Mark L. Potter, who was for a long time engaged in business in China, and who is well acquainted with the kind of steamers required for the Celestial empire. Her frame is constructed principally of live oak, locust and red cedar, and is diagonally strapped together with iron bars. Her outside fastenings are of copper and locust tremails. The materials used in this steamer are those best adapted to the Fast India climate, as it is well known that the common woods soon decay there. The Fire Witch is about 1,250 tons burthen, and her draft of water when ready for sea, with everything on board except fuel, will be only eight feet, notwithstanding her frame is built of heavy materials and is joined together and caulked up to floor heads. She is to have two oscillating marine engines, each of afty-two inch cylinders and eight feet stroke, which have been built unusually heavy. The machinery is building at the Morgan Iron Works. The model of this steamer is faultless, and the Fire Witch, for strength, durability and speed, will probably be unsurpassed by any vessel of her size now affeat. We do not hesitate to say that she will reflect much credit upon Capt. Potter as well as upon her builder. This makes the fourth steamer which Mr. Collyer has built to navigate the waters of the Chinese empire, and there is no doubt but the favorable impression which has been made on the native traders by their performances will conduce to the forwarding of many orders for similar vessels to the United States. When the vast river trade of the Chinese empire is taken into consideration, in connection with the immense impetus which will be given to it by our recent treaty with the Emperor, it may be safely predicted that the opening up of that vast region will be a source of great wealth to our shipbuilders and of employment to their mechanics. Mr. Collyer has performed his part well, and no doubt as orders come along all our marine projectors and architects will be found willing and able to sustain our high national reputation in that line.

THE OPERA.-We need bardly do more than to call at ention to the grand programme at the Academy for tonight and to-morrow in honor of the adicus of Mine. Gazzaniga, Piccolomini and Laborde. Formes and all the other artists are included in the operas to be sung, and the affair promises to be one of the finest soiries of the very brilliant season.

THE OPERA IN BROOKLYN .- " Il Barbiere" was given at the Athenseum last night by the Academy troups. Madame Laborde's Rosina gave great delight to her audience, her brilliant execution and finished style receiving their full measure of appreciation. The "Una voce" and the "Carnival of Venice" drew down rapturous applause. The Figare of Signer Maggiorochi, the new buffe, was a most admirable performance. This actor is said to have been the original barber of Rossini's humorous creation, and although now rather advanced in years, he plays the part with as much spirit as he could have done at any period of his life. The performance altogether was a most satisfactory one, considering the limited accommodation afforded for the stage arrangements. The directors of the new opera house will have to expedite their operations, as Mr. Uliman's experiments have now demonstrated the feasibility of giving the lyric drama a home and a dwelling place in Brooklyn.

### The Exhibition of the Ward Schools. A great deal of interest is manifested in the exhibition of

the ward schools which is now being held at the Peter Cooper Institute. Yesterday and the day before there was a large number of visiters, and during the evening the spacious hall was crowded. It is to be regretted that the movement was not general among the ward schools, but the success which has thus far attended the present effort will lead to a more imposing and still more successful one the next time. We have already referred to some of the specimens on exhibition, and endeavored to do of the specimens of exhibition, and endeavored to do justice to their many merits. Since Wednesday, however, several additions have been made to the collection, and it how makes quite a creditable display. Among those to which we have not already called attention, we desire to mention the following specimens. Boys' Grammar School No. 31 figures prominently in the writing and drawing department, and in the latter there is a head of a horse which is very well done. The verges mar School No. 51 figures prominently in the writing and drawing department, and in the latter there is a head of a horne which is very well done. The young artist is Samuel C. Butler. Ward School No. 5, as we have already stated, takes the lead in this branch of the fine arts, and the sketches furnished by Michael J. Phelan are worthy of all the praise they received. We are much mistaken if this boy's decided talent don't obtain for him a high position in the world of art. His "Indian Girl Crossing a Ford" is a perfect gem, and at a short distance deceives the eye by its remarkable resemblance to steel engraving. In penmanship, Ward School No. 29 has a number of line specimens, and the paintings in water colors, the wax diowers and ornamental work are deserving of more than a passing glance. The ornamental writing contributed to the exhibition by Grammar School No. 19 is very neatly executed, and there are also some pencil sketches indicative of talent. Grammar School No. 12 also excels in writing, and the drawing department has some very creditable specimens. In conclusion we may add that the pupils are to assemble in the lecture room to-day to pay their respects to Mr. Cooper, who has kindly loaned the hall for the exhibition.

THE GOTLDY TRACKET.-We are pleased to record the rapid recovery of the surviving members of the late aldy tragedy. Mrs. Gouldy, the step-mother of the unfortunate young man, is convalescent. The dangerous wounds upon the tead and the bruises upon her arm have so that she is able to walk about her chamber. Mr. Gouldy is also rapidly recovering; one of the wounds upon his head has been entirely healed; the other, and most dangerous, is in a fair way for healing. The brain protrades very slightly, but is daily going down. Dr. Van Buren, one of the attending physicians, expresses his conviction that he will recover, although many weeks must pass before be can possibly recover his former strength. Mr. Gouldy's side is still paralyzed, but as soon as his wounds are well the galvanic battery is to be applied. Mr. Gouldy's retains his faculties in a wonderful degree. He is able to freely converse on all topics. He has not yet been made acquainted with the suched of his son, which melanchois information will not be broken to him until there is every reason to believe that he will fully recover. The girl Murphy still remains in the New York Hospital, and her wounds indicate speedy recovery. fully recover. The girl Murphy still remains in the New York Hespital, and her wounds indicate speedy recovery. Her physicians are very confident of saving her life Young Nathaniel Gouldy is also convalescent, so much so Young Nathaniel Gouldy is also convalescent, so much so as to be able to set up in his bed. His brother Charles is getting along slowly, but by constant care and attention the physicians hope to restore him to bleath.

Another New Countment.-Last eveing a new counterfelt five on the Westfield Bank, Massachusetts, made its appearance. The following is a description of the

Vignette o	Country scene, with mill and strenm in back	o Director
President o o	ground in the foreground of a man on the left hand of side, in a sitting position.	O Company
Men with o arms full o of grain. o	THE WESTFIELD BANK Will pay five dollars to bearer on demand. Westfield, Nov. 1, 1858.	O Two O Sallors.
H. Hooren, C	ash W. Y. B	ALIS, Pres.

Information was telegraphed to the various wards, but

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF INDI-CENT FEMALES.—The forty fifth anniversary of this society was held yesterday, at the building of the institution, No. 139 East Twentieth street. The annual report of the managers was read by D. A. Gantz, and it stated the number of inmates in the institution which are wholly provided for the numbers seventy. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the total income of the institution, including \$2,447 which was at temporary interest, last year was \$16,259 34, a sun which was barely sufficient to meet the expenses during the same period. When the reports were read an earnest appeal was made to the large and respectable assemblage which was present by Rev. Mr. Gantz, and the exercises were then closed with a benediction. GENT FEMALES. -The forty-fifth anniversary of this society

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A regular meeting of the People's Party Convention
took place at eight o clock last evening, at the corner of
Eighth street and Broadway but after a short session
adjourned to Saturday next without making any nomina-

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

The two Aldermanic Conventions of the republican
associations of this ward have unanimously adopted Mr.
Robert L. Darragh as their candidate for Alderman—Hiram M. Forregter resigning in his favor. Mr. Darragh is a